From England, the names of two Marrano physicians of special eminence, out of many, may be adduced. Jacob de Castro (1704-1789), was the first practitioner admitted into the corporation of Surgeons after their separation from the Barbers. He was one of the enlightened group who endeavoured to introduce vaccination against small-pox into England, advocating it in a succession of pamphlets, in English and Latin, from 1721 onwards—half a century, that is, before Jenner's activity commenced. He is frequently confused with his more ostentatious namesake, Jacob de Castro Sarmento (1691-1762), similarly author of a large number of medical works, who also practised in England and was a fellow of the Royal Society. The latter is memorable for having first popularised the use of quinine in Portugal, thus doing something to stem the ravages of malaria in that country. Curiously, his precursor in this was another Portuguese Marrano, Dr. Fernando Mendes, who had come over to England in the train of Queen Catherine of Braganza, the consort of Charles II, as her medical attendant. Ribeiro Sanchez, another Marrano physician, who lived for a while in England in the eighteenth century, introduced the Russian vapour-bath into Western Europe, but is more memorable as a pioneer of educational and prison reform. On the other hand, the Dutchman Hermanus Boerhaave, leader of the world of medicine in the eighteenth century, was so much under the influence of Spinoza that the latter, though no

physician, has been spoken of as "father of Boerhaave's medicine",

§iv

With the eighteenth century, the regulations against the employment of Jewish physicians fell into fairly general desuetude. Jews were admitted to study at